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change anything except to substitute

for partial free trade, and prosper-

ity for hard times. In regard to the

money system and the standard of value

they propose to keep things as they are.

On this issue they will be before the coun-

try, and in this sign they will conquer.

WORKINGMEN AND FREE SILVER.

A local item in the Journal of yesterday

stated that the employees of a large manu-

facturing establishment had taken a vote

on the financial question with the following

result: For the gold standard, 93; for free-

silver coinage, 232; undecided, 153. Sixty-

four per cent of the entire number were

for maintaining the present gold standard

of our currency system, with a probability

that this per cent. will be materially

increased when those now undecided make

up their minds. There are two encouraging

features in this statement: first, the very

large majority in favor of continuing the

gold standard, and second, the fact that

a considerable number of those whose

opinions were asked chose to be classed

as undecided. This shows that they are

giving the matter careful consideration,

weighing the arguments for and against,

and will be prepared to express an opinion

later on. This is as it should be. A mat-

ter of so supreme importance as the

maintenance of the gold standard or dis-

carding it and substituting the silver stand-

ard, thereby reducing the purchasing pow-

er of the dollar nearly one-half, should not

be hastily or lightly decided, and when a

decision is reached it should be based on

the solid ground. For this reason the Journal

advises the candor of men who, not hav-

ing had time as yet to think the matter

out to their own satisfaction, prefer to

withhold an expression of opinion until

they shall have reached a definite conclu-

sion.

There is reason to believe that the very

large majority shown to exist among the

employees of this factory in favor of main-

taining the present gold standard is in-

dicative of the sentiment that prevails gen-

erally among workmen in the cities.

The organized labor of the country rep-

resents a very intelligent class of citizens.

They do their own thinking and do not

take their opinions ready made from any-

body. No other class of citizens are in a

better position to study the money ques-

tion from a practical point of view or more

likely to reach right conclusions, and the

Journal predicts that in the final settle-

ment of this question it will be found that

a large majority of the workmen of the

country are on the side of sound money,

as they are on the side of protection to

American industry.

Those who are still undecided should

consider well the effect of wage earners

of a policy which, without increasing wages,

would diminish the present purchasing

power of the dollar one-half. Most of the

wage earners in the East have money in

savings banks and most of them in the

West have money in building and loan

associations which have been paid on a gold

basis. With free-silver coinage these de-

posits would be returned to them in dol-

lars worth but little more than half as

much as the dollars they have paid in.

Many of them carry life insurance policies

on which they have paid considerable sums

on the gold basis. With free-silver coin-

age these policies would be paid in a cur-

rency worth from 40 to 50 per cent. less

than that in which the premiums have

been paid. These are some of the things

to be thought of by workmen who are

still undecided on the silver question.

THE WALL STREET BUGABOO.

The announcement that Mr. Whitney will

go to Chicago to try and save the Demo-

cratic party from what he regards as self-

destruction has caused a new breaking out

of the mouth among the free-silver leaders.

They probably fear the effect of Mr. Whit-

ney's unanswerable arguments in favor of

sound money and his representations as to

the damaging effect of the adoption of free

and equal circulation. Recent lexicono-

graphers take this view. The Century Dic-

tionary says: "Bimetallism pertains to the

use of two metals as money at relative val-

ues set by legislative enactment; the union of

two metals in circulation as money at a

fixed ratio." This is true bimetallism. False

bimetallism would open the mints for both

metals under conditions that would make it

certain that the dealer one would not be

coined and that the cheaper one would cir-

culate exclusively, while true bimetallism

would secure the free circulation as well

as the free coinage of the two metals.

Hamilton, Jefferson and other early states-

men were true bimetallists, because they

provided for the free coinage of gold and

silver at a ratio which they had every rea-

son to believe would keep them both in cir-

culation at parity with each other. The free-

silverites of to-day are false bimetallists,

because they demand the free and equal

coinage of the two metals under conditions

which will make impossible their free and

equal circulation, and which will place the

country on a single silver basis.

Those persons who honestly believe or

disonestly claim that this country is suffer-

ing from an over-abundance of money forget

that the money we have a large amount

is not in circulation. Official statistics of

the Treasury Department show that on the

1st of July, 1895, the total amount of cur-

rency in the United States was \$2,217,044,567, while

the total amount in circulation was \$1,044,

131,968. The amount of money in the coun-

try was \$31.72 per capita and the amount

in circulation was \$23.95 per capita. The

total amount exceeded the amount in cir-

culation by \$1,172,912,600. All of this except

the gold reserve of the treasury is avail-

able for circulation and could be utilized

if business required it. The figures show

that, so far from there being a lack of

money in the country, there is a super-

abundance. What is needed is a revival of

confidence and return to a policy which will

start the wheels of trade and bring life

money into circulation.

Girls may be graduated from the New

York Normal College with high honors,

but they cannot secure teachers' certifi-

cates until after they have undergone a physical

examination. It is required of them that

they shall be physically, as well as men-

mentally, capable of performing their duties.

This is a sensible regulation that might

well become general. Health is a requisite

to the greatest success in any calling, but

no one is in greater need of full bodily vig-

or than the teacher. In no profession is

there a greater strain upon the nervous

system, and with the consequent danger of a

breaking down of vital force. Only those

of strong constitution and sound bodies

should attempt the work. Lacking in these

possessions they will fail to give the best

service, however great their zeal and men-

tal attainments; they will neither do jus-

tice to themselves nor their pupils. The

New York college has established a good

precedent.

A letter is published from the Director

of the Mint in which he says, "I estimate

the capacity of the mints for coining

silver dollars at about 40,000,000 per an-

num." Even under free-silver coinage the

mints could not be used in coining silver